

THE SAME OLD COON

Something of the Life and Habits of This Animal.

ONLY OUT IN THE NIGHT.

His Methods of Foraging and the Damage He Does to the Farmers-How He Lives and What Are His Habits—He Hibernates in the

Written for The Evening Star. ETWEEN CANADA



and the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky mountains and the Atlantic coast there is no better known animal to the farmer than this same old coon-he is not known as a friend either, and he is treated

lie likes chickens and he dotes on sweet corn. ning and perseverance in robbing hen roosts, and in foraging through the garden make him a marked coon in every sense of the word. But, coming out only at night time, he must be hunted then, or never, since he never moves

by daylight.

The raccoon (piscyon lator) is the only animal of its kind in America. It is a very near mai of its kind in America. It is a very near relative to the black bear and has been playfully called the "wash bear" by many observers who have watched its antics as it sported in the water edges of creeks and rivers, where it is very fond of going, since it greedily eats frogs and crayfish, and on the sea coast and its estuaries it is a great fisherman for crabs, and when thus engaged it affords an entertaining study and has given rise to no end of queer fables about its method of fishing and crabbing. using its tail as bait, &c.

From the strict habit of this interesting animal to do all of its moving about only during night, it is very difficult to give more than a general outline of its peculiar method of for-aging for existence. It is a tree dweller and always resorts to the hollow of some tree trunk to rear its young in and to pass the daytime intervals in sound sleep. It has from four to six young, and rears these in this arboreal retreat. They are brought forth usually in the spring, and the coon mother devotes herself to their care for several months, or, at least, until they are about as large as herself; she leads them down at night into the best resorts of their chosen prey, and she has not got to go far, for they can and do cat most everything— such as mice, birds' eggs and the helpless young turtles and their eggs, clams, crabs, crayfish, insects, nuts of all kinds and orehard fruits, by any active man, could that

ting; therefore the services of the coon prospecting; therefore the services of the coon dog—that yellow cur that sportmen's tales have fastened in our mind—are called into play. Brer coon is endowed with a very fresh scent, and it is a very poor stick of a dog that cannot track him. Small as the coon is, yet it can make an ugly fight and a winning one usually if pitted against only one dog, but it seldom offers battle when pursued if it can reach any kind of a tree trunk or sapling. It will, if possible, gain the largest tree in the thicket know-

Whole volumes have been written descriptive of the fun and embarrassments of the coon hunt, but very little has been put into type of real information as to the life and behavior of this queer, sly beast, as it leads its nocturnal existence in the forests and the groves that

dates usually from the cornfield to the garden; the fondness of all coons, young and old, for green corn—corn "in the milk," is wonder-ful, and it is safe to say that no patch of maize that grows near a woods or dense thicket in the middle and eastern United States is un-touched by the coon, unless that region where it is not so disturbed has been literally scourged

atch and the kernels bave developed so e plump like and juicy, the raccoon de-upon the field with the most apprecia-The plea of the defense will be self-defense. In opposition to this claim the prosecution will contend that Hill was shot by the second fire, when he had retreated by actual measurement eleven and one-half feet and apparently when his movement was stopped by coming in contact with a fence along the street.

An effort will be made to obtain from Judge Chichester, holding court now at Alexandria, the release of Campbell on bail. His counsel will undertake to show that he shot in self-defense and strengthen the plea with the statedefense and strengthen the plea with the state-ment that he has Bright's disease and that he will die if not released from confinement. Witon in such a corn field can be well uuderstood, and the reason for that promptly or-dered coon hunt when it is found to have been

the hen roost, and its work there as to damage and mischief is very much less than it is popularly credited with, for much of the uproar and destruction which the weasel inflicts upon the farmers' poultry is wrongfully charged up to the recognition of the Evening Star.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

Columbus, Onio, April 8.—The result of the farmers' poultry is wrongfully charged up to publicans and democrats alike. Republicans generally conceded that the unfortu-

oon does not migrate, but hibernates during the coldest and most severe periods of winter. He will be found out all times during the hyemal season when the weather is bright and the snow is not soft and deep. He then hunts industriously for the larve and the like of insects, which his sharp claws dislodge under covers of tree trunks, bark and dead branches on the ground. He also finds a few nuts, per-haps, but, on the whole, he does very little nter. He will be found out all times during

en ever since the first entered the

etracts from the relish of the spread

stand any systematic or persistent hunting from the hand of man, and there are today many wide sections utterly unfrequented by it, where, a few decades ago, it was abundant, the country itself femaining just about the same as itself femaining just about the same as timber, cultivated fields and dense A Story of the Labor Riots of

Mob of Strikers and SympathizersCon Exciting Features for the Boys En Route-Bloody Work at Their Destination.



poor joke for time immemorial, but the times when they have acted with great nerve and coolness will be found upon investigation to far outnumber those obscure cases when the militiaman has been found unworthy of the

militiaman has been found unworthy of the trust reposed in him.

A reporter of The Stan having in mind the great labor riot of 1877 at Pittsburg, Pa., and knowing the trying times it was hunted up an ex-militiaman who had figured in it and from him obtained an opinion as to the fighting qualities of the state soldiery. The ex-militiaman was found in the Post Office Department and half from the give of Philipdelphia. He indicates that the assets of the said firm are Messrs. F. H. Smith, R. P. Evans and John A. Erdman, trustees of the Masonic fraternity and hails from the city of Philadelphia. He went out with the company that were driven Masonic hall will be shortly commenced on back by overwhelming numbers into the Pitts-burg round house and told quite a graphic tale of his experiences. Mr. George H. Zimmerman of West River has taken charge of the Methodist Church of

THOUGHT IT WAS PUN. He said: "It was about 1:30 in the afternoon on the 20th of July, 1877, when our train pulled out of the depot at Philato the public school by the G. A. R. post of this place was hoisted over that building and appropriate songs and pieces were sung and recited by the pupils. They also planted a number of cedar trees in the school yard under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Pheiffer.

Mr. Lewis O. Wissman is an applicant for the latter's looks that seemed to forecast the latter's looks that seemed to forecast the nature of our reception at our

assessorship of this district.

Mr. Otto Habercomb, who has been absent some time in Indiana, has returned to his home "Everything went well with our train until Harrisburg was reached. At this place the depot was crowded with strikers, and jeers and hisses and taunts were hurled at us in volumes thick enough to cut with an ax. But taunts and hisses don't faze' a militiaman in times of trouble, and I was congratulating myself on this fact, when crack: bang! came a half brick met at Marlboro' last Monday, with Judge John through one of the car windows not two seats in front of me. Instantly all was confusion in fective charge to the grand jury and appointed Mr. P. A. Scaggs of Branchville foreman. The the car and an involuntary reaching for shooters was indulged in. 'Steady, boys,' came from the captain, and at that moment our train pulled out of the depot and that little trouble was left behind.

"But that was the skirmish of the great bat-tle of which we were a part. The small sta-tions between Harrisburg and Altoona offered gunty, was fined \$50 and costs. The case of John Glenn, trustee of the National Express and Transportation Company, agt. Rosa P. Suit, executrix of Col. S. T. Suit, will be tried next Tuesday. The Hatton will case, on which the jury failed to agree at two previous trials, will be tried again next Thursday.

The county commissioners met last Tuesday no obstacles to our progress, as the number of men congregated about them were unorganized and minus a leader. It was nearly dark when our train pulled into the depot at Altoona, but light or heat had no charms for the workingmen and strike sympathizers of the mountain city. All along the track at the depot, but behind the high iron fence, thousands of them were assembled, and the shout they gave us as we swept into the city was enough to scare a thoroughbred Indian fighter.

PLAN OF THE STRIKERS. "Their plan, as developed, was to hold our attention in front while a few of their number got in their fine work upon our train and engines from the rear. I believe it took us about three hours to get clear of that depot. First one coupling pin would be pulled out from between our cars and thrown away by a daring striker and then another, and then after we thought everything was all right our engine would break down. By the time the engine was repaired the coupling pin performance would be repeated, with slight variations. While all this was going on the mon outside the fence. west corn in especial, and any green corn for that metter, and frequently, far too frequently, they visit the farmers' hen house, more for the six metter, and frequently, far too frequently. Wm. E. Swann; Queen Anne, G. C. D. Townstend of the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance with the farmers' hen house, more for the same of the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance with the farmers' hen house, more for the same of the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance and some support of the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance and some support of the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance and provided the coupling pin performance was repaired the coupling pin performance was repair few minutes later our train was climbing the eastern slope of the Alleghenies and Altoona had disappeared in the darkness in the rear.
"I think it was a little after midnight when "I think it was a little after midnight when we arrived in Pittsburg, and we immediately took up positions in the new historic East End of that classic city. With the break of day we spread out through the yards of the railroad, the strikers swarmed about us like bees, and the fun began. One by one we were pushed back until our entire command had been consolidated. White faces? Well, I should say so. A tougher crowd never faced soldiers than that A tougher crowd never faced soldiers than that A tougher crowd never meet soldiers than that mob on the 21st of July, 1877.

"As to what brought on the bloodshed and whether it was Gen. Pearson that gave the order to fire is a question that is open to

argument and will never be settled. THE FIRST SHOT AT PITTSBURG. "I happened to be in the front row, and directly in my front were two strapping big miners with pick handles in their hands, which were swung above their heads in a way that suggested to me the advisability of keeping them at a distance if I valued my life. Up the line a short distance two men were trying to wrest a gun from the hands of one of our boys, and my fingers twitched nervously around the

and my fingers twitched nervously around the stock of my gun. The boy was plucky; refused to give up the gun, and as one of the mob aimed a vicious blow at his head he pulled the trigger of his gun and blood began to flow. The first shot was fired none too soon to suit my taste, as the men in my front were getting dangerously close and my shot could not have been fired five seconds after the first.

"Then followed a scene fit for the pen of only a master of the art of description. The poor wretches had no idea we would fire upon them; that is, the body of the mob did not, but the reckless, hot-headed leaders in the rear knew what they were about, and subsequent developments confirmed this conjecture. Up, over and under the cars, the mob fled in dismay and terror, uttering wild yells of pain and over and under the cars, the mob fled in dis-may and terror, uttering wild yells of pain and fright, and soon we were left in comparative quist. But it was only for a few short mo-ments. Eack came the mob, this time armed with guns instead of clubs, and advancing with the stealth of a savage on the war trail in his native forest. One by one I saw our poor fel-lows drop as 'ping.' 'ping' and 'bang' came the crack of rifles and shotguns from under, between and on top of the cars that surrounded

"Then the welcome order came to retreat to the round house. We shouldered several of our comrades, but my blood was up to the fighting point and I was one of the boys that helped to cover the retreat. I knew the men in front of us were not strikers, but of a class that jump at an opportunity to kill a fellow-being when the responsibility for the act is reduced to a minimum. Place a man in my position on that day, and if he be minus the blood of a coward the instinct of a savage will be quickly developed. I believe that after seeing several of my companions in arms fall with ghastly wounds I was transformed and handied my rifle with a coolness and keen, savage delight that makes me wonder to this day how I did it.

"At last we were safely inside the round house. The mob fell back with yells of baffled rage and we made hurried preparations to defend ourselves. Our surrounding, were curicomrades, but my blood was up to the fighting

rage and we made aurried preparations to defend ourselves. Our surrounding were curiously picturesque. Back of us stood the empty engines, towering high toward the ceiling, dingy with smoke and soot, like wiord sentinels, and in frent, looking through the window, could be seen the lurid blaze of the hundreds of cars the mob had set on fire.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

we had taken refuge in, but I sincerely believe that the heat and flames were intense enough that night to have burned and fed upon the brick and iron that composed the structure.

"Daylight came at last, and upon what a scene! It was Sunday. We were working like beavers to keep down the flames that threatened to destroy us from the inside and the mob outside were striving like flends to encompass our destruction. Every now and then a savage yell of delight would come from the throat of a soldier stationed at a window, following the crack of his rifle, that told the fact that he had winged his man. We were savages then. The mob outside were man-hunting and so were we.

"At last our quarters became unbearable. Large pieces of the roof were falling in upon us, and as the colonel looked at his watch in a cool matter of fact way, he said: 'It's 8 o'clock; we will have to move. It's too hot here.'" THE LICENSED TRADER. A RACE FOR LIFE.

"Then came the race, a race that will do me for the remainder of my life. Our retreat from

"I tramped almost the entire distance to litoons, where I came across a relative who gave me money enough to pay my fare for the rest of the journey. While I was in Altoona I mingled with the crowd around the depot unrecognized and heard threats against the Phila-delphia soldiers that made my flesh creop. In due time I arrived home and was welcomed as one risen from the dead.
"We left fifteen dead in the round house at Pittsburg and about ten were killed outside, to say nothing of the wounded. The mob also aid a fearful forfeit for its rashness, forty be-ng killed and about 125 wounded.

Shortly after the labor troubles of that year I withdrew from Co.—and have remained out ever since. I might add that those who join the militia for a little pastime, as I did, make a big bluff against fate, as a contingency is liable to arise at any time that will call for a display of parve the lack of which would be display of nerve, the lack of which would be little less than a calamity."

deas of female beauty which characterize different nations. The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak around their eyes and ornament their faces with representations of various

figures.

The Japanese women adopt the singular method of gilding their teeth, and those of the Indians paint them red. In some parts of

arly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron and grease, and in nearly all the slands of the Pacific and Indian oceans the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great va-riety of figures on the face, the lips and the

In New Holland the women cut themselves Persia an aqueline nose was often thought worthy of the crown, but the Sumatran mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Aracan, continual pressure is ap-plied to the skull, in order to flatten it, and

plied to the skull, in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty.

The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small, round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which, in childhood, are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are bent under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere, and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life.

Another mark of beauty consists in having finger nails so long that casings of bamboo

the mouth and the point resting on the chin.

One Woman's Ingenious Scheme.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The next time that the boy above tried to jump over the dining room table she hooked the cane on the wire and gave it a jerk. The noice ceased and some man came down to the door. There was evidently a consultation when he went back and it was fully ten minutes before the boy and his friends started in for a game of "tag." When they did the little woman in the flat below gave the cane another jerk and there was another trip to the door.

The people in the second flat seemed to be troubled when the man came back, and after a council of war he crept quietly down the stairs again and waited just inside the door, while the others took positions at the top of the stairs where they could see the fun. Ten or fifteen minutes tired them all, and with the remark "Well, I guess those kids are not coming back," he started up the stairs. As he did so the boy's spirits overcame him again, and he gave a war whoop and tried to turn a handspring.

The little woman in the flat below promptly jerked the cane again, the bell tinkled and the man on the stairs rushed down, threw the door open and chasel a boy who happened to be passing half a block.

"I guess that'll settle it," he said, when he returned, all out of breath, "I'd have licked that boy if I could have caught him."

"Ought to have jumped on him with both feet!" said the boy who made the noise, and as he tried to illustrate his remarks the little woman in the flat below pulled on the cane again.

There was a wild scramble down the stairs

woman's flat.
"I beg your pardon," he said, courteonsly.
"Have you noticed anything wrong around here tonight?" door bell—"
"Do you know who's doing it?" he interrupted.
"The boy upstairs," she replied. "He plays foot ball or something and shakes the house so that he rings all the bells in addition to waking up my baby."

The boy isn't so noisy now.

ARE INDIANS CHEATED

Charges of Inferior Supplies Furnished by Uncle Sam.

itable Provisions and Shoddy Goods The Good Old Days When a Tradersh Was a Fortune-How Supplies Are Dis-



UCH A DISTURBANCE over the red man's afested in his behalf declare that he is grossly swindled by Uncle Sam in the matter of sup-plies furnished in fulfillment of sacred

They say that such clothes are provided for him as he cannot possibly wear, the shoes distributed do not fit Indian feet, the tools given him are worthless and the food offered as rations is not fit to eat.

as rations is not fit to eat.

Six months ago a government commission visited the Sioux on the scene of the troubles which ended with the killing of Sitting Bull. In its report, called for by Congress last week, the supplies for these Indians found at the local agency are described as largely fraudulent. Wheat for seed was discovered to be only fit for "hog food," while garden seeds of different kinds were rendered useless by being mixed together in bags. Although, according to the gether in bags. Although, according to the treaty, every male Sioux is entitled annually to "one suit of good substantial clothing." only light-weight, brown cotton goods, worth \$1.50 a suit, neither warm nor durable, were provided for wear in a climate where the temperature vided for wear in a climate where the tempera-ture reaches twenty degrees below zero in winter and terrific storms prevail at all sea-sons. The blankets were undersized, mostly of shoddy and dyed navy blue, which quickly changes to a variety of reddish tints. Shoes, which the people could not wear because they were not the right shape, were made of the cheapest material at the least possible cost. Shawls, underwear, piece goods, thread, &c., were equally inferior. The Sioux do not at-tempt to use these goods, which find their way to the nearest railway town, and are exchanged in quantities for a comfortable coat or blanket. To only one package of such morechandise did To only one package of such morchandise did manufacturer venture to attach his name. THE TRADER SYSTEM.

Indians generally complain that the licensed rader system is a source of infinite distress to them. The trader obtains permission from the government to do business on a reservation. No one else but himself is permitted to keep shop there. He monopolizes all selling and buying to and from the Indians, charging and paying what prices he chooses. Goods and annuities to which they are entitled are usually many months behind hand in distribution. Not receiving them when they are promised the Indians are forced to run into debt at the "atore." Credit, they claim, signifies double the Indians are forced to run into debt at the "store." Credit, they claim, signifies double prices. Inasmuch as they cannot read or cipher they are at the mercy of the trader in the matter of accounts. If poor Lo, when he has a little money, buys anything for the sake of channess at a neighboring town the shopof cheapness at a neighboring town, the shop-keeping vampire denies him further credit, without which he is likely to starve later on. The furs, fish, venison, wild rice and snake root, which the unhappy savage procures, he must sell to no one but the trader, at the latter's own sell to no one but the trader, at the latter's own prices, on penalty of having his credit withdrawn. These articles are shipped by the trader to the nearest market and disposed of at a profit of several hundred per cent. Every crop the red man can raise is anticipated on the books of the "store," the proprietor of which is always willing to accept in payment anything from a pony to a red-hot stove; but cash and "goods" prices differ. THE RESERVATION WORK.

There is always a good deal of work to be done on reservations. This is performed by Indians, who are paid for it out of the money pays for such labor with orders on the "store. pays for such labor with orders on the "store."
The victims can get the money by insisting upon it, but, it is claimed, they cannot afford to do so for fear of offending the trader, who has them in his power. An army officer stationed at Washington tells of a case that came under his personal observation at the Grand River agency in Dakota, where the local trader took a veck of vivince and the control of the week on that reservation 100 beeves were killed and each head of family got a hide worth \$5 in cash. In lieu of this money the trader gave a card to each man, and the officer referred to saw him on one occasion receive such a card in in greenbacks paid for two and a half yards of flannel. This trader acted for a firm, having himself nothing invested, but receiving one-third of the profits of the business. His income was \$10,000 a year. Yet this was one of the least profitable agencies in proportion to the population. But these things occurred in the "good old days," twenty years ago, when an Indian trader's license was an assured fortune. In view of the abuses which, it is alleged, prevail even now the Indians ask why in trading they should not be allowed the benefits of competition. They desire that honest dealers shall be permitted to enter the reservations and establish shops.

BATIONS AND FARM UTENSILS.

made, are alieged to compose in large measure the rations distributed by Uncle Sam. Con-tracts awarded to the lowest bidders, is is said, put a premium upon inferior articles. On some reservations where beef is supplied "on the head" the Brancement is that one head of keep the baby in the first flat awake. Consequently the mother of the baby in the first flat awake. Consequently the mother of the baby in the first flat made complaint to the people in the second flat, and, that availing nothing, studied deeply to devise some way of stopping the racket.

And as she debated with herself there was a rattle above her head as some one rang the door bell of the second flat, and, looking up, she saw that the door bell wire ran through the corner of the room she was in. There was a look of triumph on her face as she got out a cane with a curved handle and sat down to await developments.

The next time that the boy above tried to jump over the dining room table she hooked the cane on the wire and gave it a jerk. The noice ceased and some man came down to the door. There was evidently a consultation when he went back and it was fully ten minutes before the boy and his friends started in for a game of "tag." When they did the little woman in the flat below gave the cane another jerk and there was another trip to the door. The people in the second flat seemed to be troubled when the man came back, and after a council of war he crept quietly down the stairs again and waited just inside the door, while

Usually the squaws employ the corners of their shawls to hold the various kinds of provender, but at some agencies they are obliged by regulation to bring sacks for the flour.

NOW THE CATTLE ARE DISTRIBUTED.

In the distribution of cattle combinations are made among the relatives or friends, twenty-two persons perhaps being entitled to one steer weekly. The cattle are rounded up, and as many of them as are needed are driven into a corral. In front of the corral is a box resembling the judges' stand at a horse race. It is occupied by the agent, his chief clerk, the interpreter and an Indian selected for his strong lungs. Preliminarily, the Indians arrange themsolves in two long lines, extending out into the plain on both sides of the gate of the corrai. The agent reads from his list the name of Chief Two Bits, who represents one family combination and is entitled to one steer. While the chief clerk opens the gate and permits one steer to escape, the interpreter mentions the name of Chief Two Bits to the strong-lunged Indian, the latter shouts out the name in the Indian tongue, and the savages set up a tremendous yelling as the frightened beast dashee out of the inclosure and between their lines. Chief Two Bits and his male relatives spur their ponies in chase of the animal and shoot it down On the other hand, it is asserted that no dethan the Indian bureau at present. Complaint

from Montana down the Missouri river and exchanged by Indians with the licensed trader at Fort Peck for Henry rifles. The rate of barter was one gun for 400 robes, which were worth \$6 each. Twenty-four hundred dollars for a rifle was quite a good price, the speculators thought, though they were somewhat discouraged by the capture at Grand river of a steamer of theirs loaded with arms on its way to the Fort Peck agency. The weapons procured for of theirs loaded with arms on its way to the Fort Peck agency. The weapons procured for the buffale hides and in trade for many boat loads of antelope skins were wanted by the hostile Sioux and were used later on in the massacre of Custer and his soldiers. Fort Peck was during that period a distributing point of ammunition and guns, at a time when the War Department had issued orders that even the friendly savages should receive not more than one pound of powder and one pound of shot weekly.

LOGGING WITHOUT PAT. Not so very long ago, on a Minnesota reservation, the Indians did a winter's logging. Several thousand dollars, in payment for their logs, were given to their agent for them. Instead of distributing it among them he put it out at interest, for his own benefit. The agent who succeeded him received the money, did not quite understand what to do with it and washed his hands of responsibility by turning it into the United States treasury. To get it out will require an act of Congress, so that the chances are about 100 to one that these unlucky chances are about 100 to one that these unlucky savages will never see a penny of the cash due them. An Indian agent and contractor have been known to divide \$5,000, allowed by government appropriation for transporting supplies from a steamer landing to a reservation, by the simple device of making the Indians carry the goods on their own backs. The agent's recommendation of a firm for stock or implements is said to be always good for a rake off'—meaning a percentage for himself.

As a famous chief and warrior, in Washington the other day, expressed it, in his picturesque the other day, expressed it, in his picturesque aboriginal way, "So long as the Indian has a feather on his back they pluck him."

A BRIGHTER SIDE. Yet there is a brighter side to the picture, so far as some tribes are concerned. The Osage Indians are the richest community on the face of the carth. They are 1,509 in number and have \$8,000,000 deposited to their credit in the treasury at Washington, on which they draw \$100,000 interest every three months. This income will continue until Uncle Sam gets ready to pay them the principal. They also have 1,470,000 acres of the best land in Oklanoma, for which the unterrified "boomer," totally indifferent to the rights of the red man, opelessly sighs. Half of them wear blankets o this day.

THE BIGGEST APPROPRIATION made by the Indian bill now under consideration in Congress 1s for the Sioux-22,000 of them-who get \$1,798,000 in cash annually. them—who get \$1,798,000 in cash annually. Besides, each individual receives every day three pounds of beef, half a pound of flour and half a pound of corn, and to each 100 persons are given three pounds of beans, four pounds of coffee and eight pounds of sugar. All this is according to a treaty made in 1877, which stipulated that the allowances in money and provisions mentioned should be kept up until these people "shall be able to support themselves." There doesn't seem to be any prospect that this looked-for period will ever arrive, for as Red Cloud once remarked to Carl Schurz, "We can't afford to support ourselves, under the circumstances, and we aren't going to."

THE SUPPLIES AND MONEY ALLOWANCES rovided for so-called "pauper" Indians do n fact represent payment due for lands purchased by Uncle Sam from them at prices usually most unjust to the savages. Being "wards of the nation," they are not permitted to have the principal of what is owed to them, but are allowed only the interest at 5 per cent until the time shall arrive when they are considered ca-pable of taking care of the principal properly. Exceptional cases are those of the Kickapoos, Pottowatomies and Winnebagoes, who, accord-ing to the treaties made with them, can, upon becoming citizens, withdraw their individual shares of capital from the treasury. Other tribes are at present trying to get possession of their own money. A paragraph has been inime shall arrive when they are considered caof their own money. A paragraph has been in-terpolated in the new Indian bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to give a cash equivalent for rations to such Indians as he considers able to buy their own supplies judi-ciously. Some authorities on the subject, how-ever, doubt the wisdom of the measure, the danger being that the money would be quickly squandered, whereas the regular allowance of provisions, &c., secure the red men against

GIFTS TO THE RED MEN. There are some instances in which Indian tribes are provided from government funds source, the great Rhone glacier. While going is granted to 10,000 Apaches of Arizona, amounting to \$200,000 yearly. This sum is appropriated for their benefit not so much, it is said, as a matter of charity as becaues it is cheaper to feed them than to fight them. The next biggest gift is \$125,000 for 5,000 Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches in Oklahoma, the reason for it being the same. Many small tribes all over the United States are allowed from \$4,000 to \$10,000 annually to support the old and infirm \$10,000 annually to support the old and infirm \$10,000 annually to support the old and infirm and to pay physicians and artisans. Every tribe on a reservation is provided with a physician, carpenter and blacksmith wherever the appropriation admits. Government funds are set aside with a fair degree of liberality for civilizing the Indians. The new bill appropriates \$40,000 for "irrigating machinery and appliances on reservations;" also \$2,000 for a flour mill at the Pimas agency in Arizona, where the best wheat in the United States is grown with the assistance of irrigation. The grain is threshed by ance of irrigation. The grain is threshed by ponies and separated from the chaff by the wind as it is thrown into the air.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS. Poultry is purchased for the Indian schools though supplies of domestic animals are ordi-In view of the abuses which, it is alleged, prevail even now the Indians ask why in trading they should not be allowed the benefits of competition. They desire that honest dealers shall be permitted to enter the reservations and establish shops.

BATIONS AND FARM UTENSILS.

Partly decayed beef and bacon, bogus coffee and flour of the sort known contemptuously as "red dog," out of which bread cannot be made, are alleged to compose in large measure the rations distributed by Uncle Sam. Contracts awarded to the lowest bidders, is is said. narily provided for by treaties. Twenty-five

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS. To any one who has never witnessed the distribution of rations at an Indian agency the performance is remarkably interesting. The performance is remarkably interesting. The government building is ordinarily a barn-like structure, surrounded by a platform, on which the squaws form in line, each with her ticket. As they pass through a door, in single file, a clerk looks at each woman's card and shouts out the number of rations to which she is entitled. Supposing that there are three in her family, she is entitled to twenty-one rations for the week, of course. Her card shows that, and every time it is presented the clerk punches it once. After it has been punched fifty-two times, being good for one year, it is exhausted. The squaw passes on to another clerk who distributes corn. He has a number of scoops of different sizes, each holding so many rations. The amount of corn due the woman he promptly dumps into her shaw, tied up for temporary use as a receptacle. She then passes to yet another clerk, who gives her the flour or sugar due her, and so on until she has received her portion of everything, when she passes out at a door on the other side. Usually the squaws employ the corners of their shawls to hold the various kinds of provender, but at some agencies they are obliged by regulation to bring sacks for the flour.

though there is some safety in the crowd the and Athens were visited. The two who sport is much more dangerous than buil-fight. sport is much more dangerous than buil-fighting after the Spanish method. Yet they are rarely hurt, killing each animal with a single thrust of the knife behind the shoulder. An army officer here tells of an occasion when he saw an Indian tumble into a stockade filled with maddened steers. He made his escape by a close shave, and being asked if he was not frightened, he replied, "No, me not afraid of anything me can eat."

TOBACCO.

Washington Cyclists Who Have crowded with pilgrims. Girdled the Globe

THE BETURN OF MESSRS, STEVENS AND MITCHELL | Cawapore to Calcutta, where they were most

rived in San Francisco March 21 and will soon even trails, so they went up the river in come bome, their intention being, after a few days spent in sight seeing in California, to come to Washington and complete the circuit of the hama. When they had traveled for five days globe by rail. During their progress around the world Mr. Stevens wrote a number of interesting descriptive letters, which were train. Excursions were made to Fujiyama, the printed in The Star. They did not go to beat magnificent mountain, and Kudza, and then any records of travel, but to journey for pleasure, stopping whenever they found something to interest them. The San Francisco Examiner

of March 27 says:
Their faces are brown from exposure to the hot suns of many climes. Their hands are cal-loused from the handles of their wheels, and the labor of pushing over forty miles of rough roads a day, up hill and down, has made their muscles like bands of steel.

They left the big Atlantic liner at Queens-town, where they found two wheels of English

make of the safety pattern had been sent by the manufacturer. They then packed up all of their ordinary clothes and sent them back to America. When they wheeled out of Queens-town each man carried two flannel shirts, two undershirts, two pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, a few handkerchiefs and a corduroy suit with knee breeches. Besides they carried a few maps and guide books. The weight of each man's luggage, which was strapped to the machine, was about twenty-five pounds at the beginning, but after a few days it was reduced

to fifteen pounds.

About ten days were spent trundling about Ireland. The Lakes of Killarney, Glengariff, Dublin and Belfast were visited, and the beautiful scenery much enjoyed, notwithstanding that it rained a greater portion of the time. From Belfast a steamer was taken to Glasgow and there the two wheelmen traveled about among the Scottish lakes, paying a visit to Edinborough and Sterling, after which they made their way over the Cheviot hills to England. The English roads permitted of some very good runs. The best time the 'cyclists made during the tour was in England, where they accomplished fifty-three miles in five hours. The greatest distance ridden in any one day was seventy-five miles in France.

nours. The greatest distance ridden in any one day was seventy-five miles in France.

Leaving England by way of Portsmouth, a stop was made at the Island of Jersey, with its picturesque mixture of French and English people and surroundings. There many of the narrow roads and lanes are completely arched by the shrubbery. Riding through these bowers over splendid roads was delightful.

On the way to St. Malo, in France, they met two young English girls who were going to two young English girls who were going to spend two weeks awhoel in Normandy. Through France was delightful riding. A day or two was spent in Paris. They started away from the attractions of that great city July and spent the great American holiday Fontainbleau. Geneva was reached via Dijon, and there they fell in with the Eiwell party of continental tourists who had left Paris a week

them from each other. Beautiful Lake Constance was visited.

The wheelmen reached Beyreuth in Bavaria while the great Wagner festival was in progress and listened to grand opera in flannel shirts and knee breeches. Of course they were viewed with considerable curiosity by the men and women about them in the great theater.

Vienna was reached after a journey through the Bohemian forest. Then by easy stages they wheeled to Budwess, and then through Styria to Gratz, and from there to Croatia.

ENCOUNTERING HARDSHIPS. In Herzegovina their first really hard times were encountered. Water was very scarce, it was frightfully hot and most of the time they were starving. In Dalmatia almost a similar were starving. In Palmatia almost a similar experience was met with. One day they climbed up the mountain side for six hours, pushing their wheels ahead, the city in sight all the time. At the top of the pass they stopped at a little wine shop kept by a man who had been a sailor. He had spent some time in San Francisco and Philadelphia and the says few words of English. It was 120-04 time in San Francisco and Philadelphia and was able to say a few words of English. It was the first opportunity he had ever had to display his great knowledge to his wife and family and he was delighted with the awe with which he succeeded in inspiring them when he carried on a conversation with the travelers.

Their entry into Centinge, a city up among the hillstops, caused them considerable nerves to the continuous caused them considerable nerves the littops.

the rentry into centunge, a city up among the hilltops, caused them considerable nerv-ousness. Every one of the swarthy moun-taineer inhabitants of the town carried in his belt a great long formidable-looking revolver, besides a motley assortment of knives and dag-gers. It was worse than Leadville or Tomb-stone in the flush of the mining excitement. But they learned that it was merely a custom in the land, and as they saw no blood spilt

their fears grew less.

At Corfu a sail boat was chartered to ferry them to the little Turkish port of Santa Sus-

them to the little Turkish port of Santa Suaranto.

Mr. Stevens does not speak with much pleasant reminiscence of his journey through Turkey. "There is no government on the face of the earth worse than the Turkish," he insisted. "The customs officials were so overcome by surprise at the idea of anybody coming to Turkey for mere pleasure that they forgot to charge us any duty for our bicycles. They insisted, however, that we should be accompanied by a military guard and detailed a foot soldier to escort us. At the next town we were met by a cavalryman, whom we immediately dubbed 'Uncle,' on account of his venerable appearance. He conducted us to a sort of a hotel, where we were given a room, and in a few moments every inhabitant of the town was trying to get into our room to stare at us. We left the foot soldier behind on the second day and the horseman had hard work to keep up with us.

frightened, he replied, "No, me not afraid of anything me can eat."

TOBACCO.

The recent Sioux commission recommends to Congress that the Indians shall be allowed a liberal ration of tobacco. They used to be furnished with it up to 1882, from 50,000 to 70,000 pounds a year being bought for them. At present most of them are reduced to the necessity of smoking a mixture composed of about 15 per cent of low-grade tobacco and 85 per cent of low-grade tobacco and 85 per cent of willow bark. Also they consume a cheap and poisonous kind of cigarettes. However, Commissioner Morgan does not believe in supplying the red men with the herb nicotian, considering it a luxury which they ought to buy for themselves.

WHEELED AROUND THE WORLD.

Two Washington Cyclists Who Have great travelers, and the highways were always

INDIA AND JAPAN. The railway was utilized in traveling from TO THIS COUNTRY-ADVENTURES IN STRANGE | cordially received by the English bicyclists of LANDS—NEARLY A TEAR SINCE THEY LEFT WASHINGTON.

Mossrs. Eugene F. Stevens and George D. Mitchell, who left this city last May, sailing May 6 from New York, to make a tour of the world on bicycles, or at least to make as much world on bicycles. of the tour on bicycles as was practicable, ar- trated on account of there being no roads or

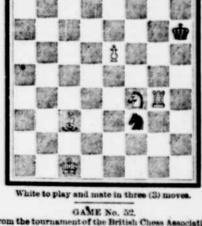
leaving their wheels behind.

Kobe was the first Japanese port touched at some police officials discovered that the mits to travel outside of treaty limits obliged the wheelmen sold their wheels, discarded their knickerbockers and bought tickets to San Fran-

Mr. Stevens, in speaking of the journey, said:
"Of course we enjoyed it and are glad of the
experience, but I scarcely think we shall ever
again undertake such a long expedition. Exclusive of our wheels the trip cost us each
about \$1,200. We were fortunate in meeting
with no accidents, either to experience or our about \$1,200. We were fortunate in meeting with no accidents, either to ourselves or our wheels. Of course we went hungry many times, and had to eat some pretty rough food, but when you go on a jaunt like that you must adapt yourself to the surroundings. In no place did they try to overcharge us very much, excepting in Japan. We remember with particular pleasure the courtesy and kindness of the lar pleasure the courtesy and kindness of the

> THE CHESS WORLD. mes, Solutions and Solve

PROBLEM No. 109. By OTTO WURZBURG (Composed for The Evening Star.)



And black resigned.

GAME No. 53.

GAME No. 54.



against us," said a democrat, who has taken part in dozens of non-political campaigns in Ohio, to The STAR representative. "Should the result in Rhode Island give a like indication there will be good cause for discouragement in

there will be good cause for discouragement our party."

The most important office in this state to be filled this fall is the secretaryship of state. For this office there are three candidates—Brice Wydmon of Cincinnati, S. M. Taylor of Urbana and John J. Chester of Columbus. Of these Wydmon is identified with the Foraker element, Taylor voted for Sherman for Senator this winter, while Chester is running principally upon the claim that he has kept out of the quarrel. Be this as it may, it is generally understood that Mr. Chester's sentiment is all

The South American form is known as the

and similar European names are derived from the curious habit which this animal exhibit when eating of dipping or washing its food in the water if near a creek or pool; it also liter-ally rubs and washes its forepaws in any stream

or spring that it may chance to run across when leisurely prowling through the meadows or

HYATTSVILLE

The grocery firm of A. P. Berry & Co. of this

place has made an assignment for the benefit

of its creditors through Wm. Meyer Lewin,

trustee, who has given a bond of \$22,000, which

of this place, have completed the deed convey

ing to them the lot recently donated by Mr.

Louis D. Wine. The erection of the proposed

this place and will fill the pulpit there next

Arbor day was well observed in this village

The handsome flag that was recently presented to the public school by the G. A. R. post of this place was hoisted over that building and

Mr. Lewis O. Wissman is an applicant for the

in this village on account of sickness.

Mr. Espy D. Buck has gone to Nebraska,

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The regular spring term of the circuit cour

B. Brooke on the bench. He delivered an ef-

docket was called cases were assigned and judg-ments entered in uncontested ones. Francis Hall was tried for violating the state law by

selling liquor without a license, and, pleading guilty, was fined \$50 and costs. The case of

at Marlboro and passed the following orders

That the bonds of John T. Cullember. Samuel

Sweeny and Francis J. Payne as constables of Suratts, Mariboro and Spauldings districts be approved; that the public schools of this county be insured for three years for \$195; that Geo. N. Walker, contractor for the new school house

at Hyattsville, be paid, on the report of the building committee of that school, \$300; that

building committee of that school, \$300; that Timothy L. Keen be authorized to straighten, at his own expense, and keep in repair for the next two years the road that runs through his property. The following road supervisors have been appointed for the different districts: Vansville, Wm. R. Baker; Bladensburg, Brooke W. Beavans; Marlboro, W. W. Fowler, N. O. Ridgley, jr.: Nottingham, N. O. Waters, Geo. W. Cross: Piscataway Jos. A. Thorn, Geo. T.

W. Cross; Piscataway, Jos. A. Thorn, Geo. T.

Henry Frye, S. S. Adams; Kent, C. N. Beckett, John A. Shultz, Geo. T. Suit; Bowie, C. C. Clarke, Henry Haker. Money order offices have been recently es-tablished at the College Park, Aquasco and

Snitland post offices.

Mr. Wellington Glenn of Glendale died a

that place last Sunday, at the age of fifty-four

Mrs. E. Parsley and the Misses Hedson have

purchased a lot in Beltsville from Mr. A. E.

frown and will shortly have a house built upo that property.

Mr. Kingsolvin has sold his farm near Muir-

kirk to a New York syndicate for \$40,000. H.

FROM FALLS CHURCH.

Gossip Over the Hill-Campbell Shootin

Still Active.

The shooting of Alfred J. Hill, commonly

called Al. Hill, on the evening of the 24th

ultimo by Charles L. Campbell is still the sub-

ject of much comment in this community.

Campbell, it is reported, will be defended by Mr. Walter Moon of Fairfax Court House, a bright and very popular man here, John

Goode, who defended Hains at Norfolk, and it

is thought that some of the local talent will be mployed also. The commonwealth's attorney,

Mr. Jas. M. Lore, will be assisted by Mr. John-

The plea of the defense will be self-defense

SURPRISED BOTH PARTIES.

publicans generally conceded that the unfortuparty and expected to see general democratic

Democrats took the same view of the situ

tion and confidently claimed general and de cisive victories. The targe cities of Cincinnati Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo have shown

that the republicans not only held their own in these municipal elections, but even made gains "I fear it means a drift of political sentimen

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star

gains in all the large cities.

on of Alexandria.

FALLS CHURCH, VA., April 6, 1892.

dence of The Evening Star.

ed at the College Park, Aquasco and

where he expects to remain quite a while.

HYATTSVILLE, MD., April 8.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

about half that amount.

that property.

The South American form is known as the "crab-eating coon" (Procyon cancivorous), is very similar in appearance to ours and differs only in possessing much shorter fur and other minoricharacters; it extends over all South America as far south as the Rio Negro and it is very common in all suitable localities, according to Flower, with the same general habits; only, as there are several species of fresh water crabs in that region upon which this animal is very fond of feeding, it has got the particular name above given. IT WAS NOT A PICNIC.

name above given.

One form, Procvon lotor, ranges all down from the United States through Mexico well into Central America, and those specimens taken in Costa Rica are said to be the largest of their race, and our name of "raccoon" is an anglicized shortening of an Indian designation "arathkoon," of the Delawares. The French raton or raton layeur and the German Waschba

opinion between the

cent little differences of the round house was so sudden that we were opinion between the United States and Chile and Great Britain, the militia of the country was brought forward rather prominently. After drilling for years, many were the predictions as to how they would act under fire. The militia has been the subject for many a cor joke for time immemorial, but the times the round house was so sudden that we were several squares away from it before our absence was discovered. As we hurried along the sence was discovered. As we hurried along th

long enjoyment over his cowardly act. The police found his dead body three days later. We were heading for Uncle Sam's arsonal uptown, but upon our arrival there the blue coat in charge could only care for the wounded, as his force was small and the mob at our heels

was immense. "Then out into the country we went. As we passed the gate of a cemetery two of our boys were killed almost instantly, the graveyard acting as a fitting background and frame to the ghastly picture. Turning to the right we made for the Sharpsburg bridge over the Allegheny river, and as we reached the other side we reactered. I took refuse in a house unphagered scattered. I took refuge in a house unobserved about a mile from the bridge, and the occupant proved a friend. He gave me a change of clothes and I started back for old Philadelphia. My thoughts naturally turned to the great difference in my coming to and leaving Pitts-

Remarkable Conceptions of Beauty,

It is remarkable to learn the extraordinar

India the pearl of the tooth must be dyed black before a woman can be beautiful. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting them beneath the skin and then drawing them through.

Hindoo families, when they wish to be particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture

Inger nails so long that casings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beauti-fully black. In New Guinea the nose is per-lorated and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the northwest cost of America an incision more than two inches long is made in

the lower lip and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the head of the thorn being inside

and his friends make so much noise that they keep the baby in the first flat awake. Conse-